

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
INTERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.
INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 16, 1845.
Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.
PROEMIAL CHAPTER.

We have recently tried our hands in an attempt to develop some of the *Criminal Mysteries* of the Capital of Indiana. We are now about commencing an exposition of the *Political Mysteries*—the accumulated intrigues and villainies not only of the present era, but of the past sixteen years. If the public have been surprised at the developments under the former head, those of the latter will cause much greater astonishment.

It is well known to the people, even to the democratic portion, that almost ever since the organization of the State government, a *malicious influence* has existed at Indianapolis, through which, democratic zeal and energy has been damped and checked, and its efforts for ascendancy, until recently, altogether frustrated and defeated. The fact of the existence of this withering, baneful, deadly influence, has been as well known to all intelligent democrats throughout the State, as it has been disheartening and painful to them.

It is to this influence that we owe the political thralldom to which the Democracy have been subjected in Indiana, since the first organization of the State Government. A large majority of our people are naturally and by their political and social circumstances, as democratic as any community on the face of the Earth. But unfortunately, for the first organization of political parties, a set of black-hearted, unprincipled, and in every way corrupt men, in this city, assumed to take the lead in the Democratic party, and by their deceitfulness, hypocrisy and knavery, have driven from the ranks of the Democratic party thousands who otherwise would have been good and true members of it.

This gang of *Old Hangers*, for that is the most appropriate as well as the most concise term by which to designate them, have, in fact, notwithstanding the professions they may have made, always been a *political partnership* with men of the same description in the whig or federal party. Indeed most of them, within the memory of all, belonged to the federal party, and only left it, because they saw a wider and more eligible field for the practice of rascality, under the assumed garb of Democracy. Proof of political partnership between these professed democrats and the whigs, may be found in the fact that they have always been in office together. So long as the Whigs would throw a bone to the bulldogs of the gang, their mouths would be shut; they would not *prate*; the crimes of which they knew the whigs to be guilty, would be, and were concealed, by them, for the sake of a share of the public plunder, in which they all rejoiced and revelled by day and by night.

Something like five years ago, (after having previously spent several years of hard labor, and as many thousand dollars of money, in endeavoring to sustain the democratic policy in other portions of the State,) circumstances induced us to "pitch our tent" at the Capital, with the same object in view. We soon ascertained to a certainty, what we had before been well enough satisfied of, in our own minds, that the democratic party had an *internal* as well as an external enemy to contend against, and that the extermination of the former would be by far the most difficult, as it was by a great deal the most insidious in character.

Nevertheless, we thought it our most appropriate duty first to attack and conquer the open and avowed enemy, the Whigs. We had the temerity to beard the able, talented and respectable Old Whig Junco, in their very citadel, to their teeth. We opened up and recapitulated to the people their manifold political transgressions. We could not be deterred from this duty, personally disagreeable, for the sake of their smiles or the fear of their frowns; not even for invitations to *filio-parties*, tea-parties, card parties or *soirees*. The result of this conflict with the Whig leaders, the people, (through whose sturdy process we conquered,) will know. It was a result as gratifying to them, no doubt, as it was to us. They, as well as ourselves, we presume, hoped that so severe a contest and so glorious a victory would not be barren of beneficial results. Nor will the victory prove an unfruitful one, unless we suffer it to be prostituted to the base uses of a nest of vipers at the capital, whose dishonesty flatters them, and whose triumph of policy, and whose selfishness impels them to turn it to their own individual benefit alone, or failing in that, to betray the camp again to the common enemy.

The time has at length arrived when the treachery of these political hucksters must be met and exposed, and their iniquity dragged forth to the light of day, to be visited with the just indignation of an injured, outraged and insulted people.

The task is an ungrateful one, and is not of our voluntary seeking. We had hoped that these men would have anticipated the verdict of the people against them, and quietly retired to that obscurity which alone could prevent the ultimate exposure of their deceitfulness, and protect their guiltiness from well-deserved condemnation. But they had become too strongly addicted to the luxuries of public plunder, to choose the honest and prudent course. Their diseased appetite for *spoils* is beyond their own control, and they must be visited with the consequences of their depravity.

A cautiousness almost criminal, though based on good motives alone, has heretofore tied our tongues and sealed our lips, in the hope that time would cure the malady. But the case has become at last, in our judgment, incurable by mild means, and the only remaining hope exists in an application of the *actual cautery*. This shall be applied to each and to all of the cabal—coolly, calmly, deliberately, but *effectually*. And the evil shall be cured, and the Democratic Party relieved from the corrupt and corrupting incubus which has poisoned its life-blood and paralyzed its energies ever since its first organization in this State. Some of our timid friends may fear for the ultimate issue of this intended exposition; but they may dismiss their fears. To succumb to this malign influence, as has to some extent been done heretofore, would be as criminal as cowardly, and could lead eventually to nothing but defeat and disgrace. Truth and honesty are all-powerful, and will sustain themselves against open assaults, as well or better than against insidious slanders, wily intrigues, and assassin stab.

Departure of Mr. Ellsworth.
Among the passengers in the packet ship Ashburton, which sailed Aug. 6th for England, is the Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, U. S. Charge to Sweden, with his family; Sidney E. Morse, editor of the New York Observer, and family; and Prof. E. B. Morse, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

One million pounds of *smuggled wool* was recently discovered in the possession of the Lowell carpet factory—an instance, observes the N. Y. News, of the manner in which the United States farm produce is consumed by protected factories.

Another Great Fire at St. Johns, N. B.—A very destructive fire took place at St. Johns on the evening of the 29th ult., by which upwards of forty houses, and property estimated at \$250,000, were destroyed.

LOOK AT THIS! REDUCTION OF PRICE! RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SUBSCRIBE!! New Volume, V., Just Commenced! THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL FOR 1845-6.

The 5th volume of the *Indiana State Sentinel* commenced in June last. Great improvements have been made, and about six columns of additional matter given weekly. The proprietors, as heretofore, are determined that no paper in the west shall deserve better, or be ahead in any thing of interest to the whole people. In addition, a Review of the RASCALITIES of CORRUPT POLITICIANS is just commenced, and during its continuance, which will probably occupy some months, *Mysteries* will be developed, which will cause the people to wonder, to say the least. It behooves all the people, and Democrats in particular, to become acquainted with these things; and in no way can they do it as well as by subscribing for and reading the *Sentinel*.

The reduction of postage, our increased facilities, and above all, the
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE
Shown by our terms, now puts it in the power of all to be furnished with an unparalleled amount of reading matter for the lowest sum. Every department of the *Sentinel* will receive strict attention. While a reasonable space will be occupied in the discussion of political matters, our limits will enable us to give more agricultural, commercial, and family reading, than any other sheet. In this respect,
COMPETITION IS DEFIED!
LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.
The *Sentinel* will, as heretofore, contain the fullest Legislative Reports, made up by a competent set of reporters, engaged for the purpose. The reports will be characterized by conciseness and accuracy, and form the only correct Legislative History of the State, far superior to the skeleton journals made up by careless and incompetent clerks.

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1 Copy, a year, \$2 00 20 Copies, \$20 00
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Cash always in advance.
The *State Sentinel* is also published Semi-weekly, and Tri-weekly during the session of the Legislature, at \$1 per year, always in advance. Ten Dollars will pay for three subscribers one year.

This inducement is held out for the purpose of aiding in the formation of Clubs and as a remuneration to Agents. We have no hesitation in saying that these are the lowest terms in the West.
Gentlemen desiring of becoming Agents can do so on notifying us. Their orders, accompanied by the cash, shall always be punctually attended to; and we solicit some one in every town in the State to act in this matter. Those having stores have an excellent opportunity, as they can trade for produce, and realize a handsome per centage.

Clubs will find much more regularity in the receipt of their papers where a large number is sent, addressed to one person. Shall we then have a large increase?
The paper will go free to the following
FREE POST OFFICES.
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Cicero. Nashville, Boone County.

Address G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.
Indianapolis, Aug. 15, 1845.

The New Library of Law and Equity, No. 2, contains the first part of a very valuable work, useful not only to students but also to the practical lawyer, entitled "A Selection of Legal Maxims, classified and illustrated," by Herbert Broom, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at law. This selection evinces laborious research, great ability, and excellent methodical arrangement. No where, we are certain, can those interested procure more valuable matter at so cheap a rate, as in the "New Library."

The "Chronicle" is the title of a new paper just started at Princeton, Gibson county.
The "Literary Journal" is the title of a paper at Washington, Ia.
We hope they may both have lots of subscribers.
The Columbus Gazette has been revived by Mr. Child, who recently abandoned the tripod, as he thought, forever. We fear his renewed hopes and anticipations will not be fully realized; yet we hope they will be, so far as his pocket is concerned. The Gazette contains many horrible typographical blunders, which should be avoided in future. For instance, the editor is made to say he has resumed his place among the editorial corpses, &c.!! Rather an ominous condition to be in upon his advent.

"Who is convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still."
The editor of the Greenleaf Visitor says, he "still believes Indiana to be a Whig State." Strange things will occur, certainly, for we do not still believe of the editor aforesaid, as in days of yore. Should like to be mistaken this once.

A pretended correspondence between "Major Lewis Figg," and Col. R. M. Johnson, in relation to the killing of Tecumseh, is now going the rounds of the Whig papers. It is the boldest and grossest falsehood imaginable; false and incredible on its face; yet Whig editors are such simpletons as to seem to regard it as authentic. Their folly infinitely exceeds their knavery, and is worthy only of the greatest scorn and derision.

Pistol Argument.—The last Memphis Appeal contains the following distressing intelligence. The other Memphis papers give no further particulars:—"An express reached here about two o'clock on yesterday, bringing the painful intelligence that Frederick P. Stanton, our noble, fearless, amiable and talented candidate for Congress, had been shot down by Dr. J. R. Christian at Germantown, where he and his opponent, Mr. Scruggs, had an appointment to speak. The ball entered the cheek, or the jaw bone, and ranged downwards. The wound, although severe, it is thought by the gentlemen sending the express will not prove mortal."

Oh, the Pox "Ruin!"—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Water Power and Land Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., and are understood to have a very large surplus or reserved fund in hand. A New Hampshire journal states the reserved fund to be \$600,000.

Robbery and Threatened Murder.—We learn from the Dayton (Ohio) Journal that the dwelling of the widow Bremer, of Perry township, was entered by two ruffians on Wednesday night last. One of them was armed with an axe with which he threatened to kill her unless she gave up her money. She gave them about \$10 in small change, telling them that her son-in-law had all her money, on whom they must call if they wanted it. On the following day two wealthy farmers were arrested at the instance of Mrs. B., charged with the robbery, and held to bail for trial. The affair has created great excitement.

"The Guillotine in Motion."
Under this gory head the Journal groans over the "proscription for opinion's sake," which it declares "is going on," under the direction of the President. The editor must certainly have forgotten the history of the proscription course of his own party in 1840, and failed to see a recapitulation of it very recently given by the "Union." If he had seen the latter, or had recollected the events of 1840, he certainly would have too much modesty to say a word about the action of President Polk in the same respect.

The very first demonstration of importance, observed the Union, which marked the advent to power of the new whig administration in March, 1841, was the celebrated proclamation of Mr. Clay in the Senate, uttered with all the jeering sarcasm of which he was master, "that the democrats in office were already tried and condemned, and were about going, like criminals in a cart, with halibuts about their necks, to execution; that if one remained in office, he would be left as a monument of the staring glare of the young party." This is the substance of Henry Clay's own words in the U. S. Senate, immediately after the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, in 1841!

A similar ruthless spirit was displayed by Granger, Harrison's Postmaster General, who was subsequently elected to Congress. In a debate, the following passage occurred with Mr. Weller, of Ohio:
"The gentleman from New York [Mr. Granger] stands by his principles! What were the principles upon which that gentleman entered the cabinet of General Harrison? Did he stand pledged to put down proscription? He, too, talks about the 'spoils.' Will he be good enough to tell me how many victims were crucified while he stood at the head of the Post Office Department?"
"Mr. Granger. Does the gentleman from Ohio desire an answer to his question?"
"Mr. Weller. Certainly I do, and will be very much obliged to him if he will give it."

Mr. Granger said he would respond with pleasure. There had been about 1,500. "Mr. Weller. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED. And how many would have been turned out if that gentleman had remained in office two weeks longer?"
"Mr. Granger said he would answer that too. If he had remained in office a little longer, he would have turned out 3,000 more—making 4,700 in all."

There is a frank acknowledgment from a member of Gen. Harrison's cabinet, that four thousand and seven hundred postmasters were marked for proscription by a party who were pledged to proscription. Of this number seventeen hundred were hurled from office in the short space of six months.

The work of proscription did not cease on the death of the whig President, but proceeded, with indiscriminate fury, during the hundred and fifty days the Harrison cabinet remained in power, until the number of victims, high and low, amounted to about THREE THOUSAND—a greater number of removals than had been made during all the preceding administrations from the foundation of the government!

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce made some remarks on this subject not long since, much more sensible than those of our neighbor:
"If there be any saving virtue in popular elections, it is in consequence of the fact, that the electors, by their bringing about in the men who serve the public, why should we have elections merely to change Members of Congress, and to change the President? If the civil officers depending on the Executive are to be life officers, why not make the executive and the Legislative departments life officers?"

It has been wisely provided, that at the end of four years, the Executive term shall end. The incumbent is constitutionally re-eligible forever. But public sentiment restricts his eligibility to two terms. The public will have now restricted it to one term. The one term principle is as well fixed as if it were a part of the Constitution.

I can tell you, too, that the people have reasoned this thing out, and come to the conclusion that all the civil officers in the Executive gift shall follow the one term principle!

The senseless and hypocritical cry of *proscription*, from some few of the opposition papers, is, as I have had occasion to remark, met with utter derision by the public of both parties.

The want of sense in the cry about the "guillotine" could be overboard, were it not utterly baseless, and did it not come from those who would have been the most clamorous, in case of Mr. Clay's election, for office and spoils.

There is an especial reason why the principle of rotation in office should now be applied, viz: that there have been no extensive changes here, since the year 1829. Every thing on the face of the earth almost, has undergone a change since that time, except this official tenor.

If officers are to be perpetuated in the hands of individuals and families; if they are to be made hereditary; if the Government is to be converted into an eleemosynary institution—let us so understand it; and let us, in conformity with the same principle, have a perpetual and hereditary Legislature and Executive. But understanding the principles of our Constitution as they do, the people, the young Democracy are opposed to this official monopoly, and they will break it up, even if they have to win another Presidential victory in order to accomplish it.

A horrible murder was recently perpetrated at Xenia, O., which has created great sensation in that vicinity.
About 2 o'clock on Sunday Morning, of last week, the dry goods store of Peterburgh and Allison was discovered to be on fire. Two young clerks named James Kinney and William Steele, were known to be sleeping in the store, and the door was immediately broken open, in order to alarm and allow them to escape. Upon breaking open the front door, a sheet of flame and smoke burst forth, and the body of Kinney was discovered lying near, shockingly mangled. He was taken out alive, but lived only an hour. Steele was observed to be on his out, but so far from the door as to be out of reach. His body was afterwards recovered from the cellar, into which it had fallen, nearly consumed. The back door was already discovered to be standing open, which left no room to doubt that a gang of robbers had entered the store, and after murdering the two young men, had plundered the store and then set fire to it, to conceal the double crime they had committed. A reward of \$1000 has been offered by the citizens and the county, for the detection of the murderers; and a further reward of \$200, by the Old Fellows of Dayton. Some pedlars have been arrested on suspicion.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE recently happened at Louisville:
"A negro woman, owned or hired by a Mr. Tompkins, came to him and complained of having been badly treated by a certain negro man. Mr. S. D. Tompkins, a brother of the owner of the negro woman, took another young gentleman with him and went to the house where the negro man was, to chastise him. Some words ensued, and the negro seemed about to strike Mr. Tompkins, when the other young gentleman attacked the negro with his fist, and the latter fought back with spirit. Mr. Tompkins, merely, as he says, to frighten the negro, drew a pistol, which, in his excitement, he accidentally discharged, and the ball bearing wide from the negro, perforated a partition of the house and in the next room passed directly through the body of a negro boy seven or eight years of age. The boy could not possibly survive. Mr. Tompkins was held in \$6000 bail for trial."

DEATH OF THE HON. S. G. WRIGHT.—The *Tamworth State Gazette* announces the death of Hon. Samuel G. Wright, Representative elect to the next Congress, from the second district of New Jersey.

An Interesting Subject.
In a recent notice, by the Louisville Courier, of the History of the French Consulate and the Empire, under Napoleon, by M. Thiers, we find a spirited compilation of facts, in relation to the public debt and the system of finance existing at that period in France, together with a few brief but sensible comments, which cannot but prove interesting to a majority of our readers.

"The unwearied industry and intuitive judgment of the professor of man of destiny, in whom accurate discrimination and good sense seemed combined with genius—gave us a clear insight to that careful labor and accumulation in details, and immense power of combination, which produced results almost miraculous, and perfectly astonishing to the world around him; and, finally, the harmonizing of anarchy and social chaos, he reduced the financial administration and judicial government of the French people to a system that after times have not dared to overturn materially to change."

What was the splendid scheme of Law, the famous debt of Napoleon, the half-debated statements of his Secretary, but so many names! Napoleon, on the uncertain darkness of debt added accountability? What the episodic efforts of the misguided men of the revolution and of terror, but the desperate energy and combined will, without system or regard for society! France under Robespierre, might be the monster that devoured and consumed. Under the director, the dragon had lost his teeth.

"From this confusion, Napoleon and his assistants drew the finances of France into method and stability. Public credit revived, and a regular and systematic revenue was promptly paid. Great credit is given, and justice, to his labors and their enduring results. Still he had the boldness to cut down the amount of the floating debt of the revolution to 25 million francs, to within the capacity of the State to pay, and the tax payer for the arrangements and accumulation of taxes, and to defer payment on a portion of the debt for definite periods, until the accumulated or collected revenue should meet the demand. Was this bankruptcy? Was it repudiation? Did the credit of France fall? Was it repudiation? Did the credit of France fall? Was it repudiation? Did the credit of France fall?"

"When the iron will of the First Consul yielded to the necessities of the tax-paying landholders (see p. 213) on the unwillingness of a popular legislature to increase the consolidated and acknowledged debt of France, to the oppressive payment of the arrears of taxes of the three years previous to the Consulate, but turning his own dynasty instead of making severe laws upon the people, France held a page and valuable domain, and he preferred to await a proper disposition of that, to the exhaustion of the people. These remarks are not intended to justify an unwillingness to act, where the measures are in the immediate power of the people of our non-paying States, or absolute repudiation, or denial of an honest debt. They are intended to justify *compounding*, on the part of our government, and on the part of our creditors. They are intended to show that non-payment and *compounding* are not new to the annals of history. The best and the wisest nations, and the greatest heroes have done both, and sometimes in a less justifiable manner. England failed to pay in any thing, recognized by the world as money, for twenty years, and assumed to give to the world a false promise, and was eventually bankrupted by the world. The proper Frederick resorted to the desperate expedient of debasing the coinage, and Austria in like manner, levied black mail from her people. England in former times, by her fiat, cut down the interest of a portion of her debt, to the lowest market value. Napoleon did the same with both principal and interest, and yet succeeded in his system. So was a repudiation. While China must pay for her liberality and tolerance, in shutting her ports and closing her factories against the death-dealing introduction of opium, the world has suddenly become partizan and relentless against those that had 'no monies and usance.' The morals and integrity of France in money matters under the Consulate have passed the ordeal of forty years, and the world has not been able to impeach them. Napoleon consolidated the debt, and provided for the debt of France at that epoch; but a part was *compounded*, another portion was *deferred*, and the public domain was saved from speculation or sacrifices. The debt was liquidated and ascertained, and a sinking fund provided to meet it, as also the emergencies of State; but meantime the improvements of the great regenerator, for so he may be called, did not slumber at the charges upon the Treasury. The Canal of St. Quentin was carried out; the roads were repaired and put in order; three bridges were constructed over the Seine; the magnificent road of the Simplon was undertaken, and even the funds of France were employed to establish hospices for guests in the mountain thoroughfares he projected. Attentive to every public duty, the Consulate left the citizens present and future—no less than the obligations of the past."

A SECRETARY OF STATE IN A BAD BOX.—The Louisville Democrat contains the following hints about a recent adventure of the Secretary of the State of Kentucky:
"Our readers have heard more or less of the disgraceful transactions at Frankfort last week, in which our Secretary of State cut so conspicuous a figure. He was chased by a mob from a private house of an equivocal character into one of the public buildings. He was admonished that his hiding place was not safe, and by the aid of some who he believed to be his friends, he made his escape across the river at one ferry whilst his horse was sent over at another. He swore vengeance against Frankfort from the opposite bank of the Kentucky river, and then made tracks. Different versions of the transaction which gave rise to the excitement against him are given—all of which amounts to pretty much the same thing, although we shall not state any of them until they are furnished from another source. Suffice it to say that a young lady was concerned, and the circumstances of the case, as they are given by rumor, are peculiarly atrocious. We will not say that they justified the mob; but we do say that the excitement produced by the belief that such an act had been perpetrated, is honorable to the moral sense of the people of Frankfort. In the meantime, if the Secretary has any thing to say for himself, he ought to be saying it very soon; for he has nothing to say, it is time he was off to Mexico. As the matter stands the Secretary of the State of Kentucky has been chased away from the seat of government, and rightfully so, for he is as guilty as he is charged."

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE.—As every man finds it necessary to understand the first principles of medicine, in order to preserve the health of his body, so ought every individual to understand the first principles of law, that he may know how to preserve the health of the body politic—which, as a member of the republic, is to a certain extent under his personal care. By the first principles of medicine, are understood those elements of the art upon which the practice should be founded. The former should be known by all the elements of justice upon which all statutes should be constructed. The whole community should understand about to strike Mr. Tompkins, when the other young gentleman attacked the negro with his fist, and the latter fought back with spirit. Mr. Tompkins, merely, as he says, to frighten the negro, drew a pistol, which, in his excitement, he accidentally discharged, and the ball bearing wide from the negro, perforated a partition of the house and in the next room passed directly through the body of a negro boy seven or eight years of age. The boy could not possibly survive. Mr. Tompkins was held in \$6000 bail for trial. The affair has created great excitement.

NOTRE DAME DU LAC UNIVERSITY.
This institution, located at South Bend, Ind., we are glad to learn, has been eminently successful the last year. At the commencement, August 12th, there were forty boarders; and it is very probable the number will be doubled the coming session. Mr. SHAW, favorably known here, presided at the services at the commencement, and the following is the Distribution of premiums:
HONOR. Premium, Mr. L. L. Etourneau of Detroit, Mich.
ACCESSIT. Messrs. Noel Dagenet, of Terre Haute, Ia.; Michael Clark, of Cathage N. Y.; Michael Macnehy, of Mansfield, Ohio; and James Whelan, of Buffalo, N. Y.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS. 1st Division. Premium, James Whelan.
ACCESSIT. Messrs. Moses F. L. Etourneau, of Detroit, Mich.; and Luke Murphy, of Brooklyn, Rhode Island.
2d Division. Premium, Alex. Metzger, of Bertrand, Mich.
ACCESSIT. Messrs. Thos. Griffin, of Michigan City, and Thos. Whelan, of Bertrand, Mich.
GREEK AND LATIN COURSES. 1st Div. Latin. Premium, Moses F. L. Etourneau. 1st Div. Greek. Premium, Moses F. L. Etourneau. 1st Div. Literature. James Whelan. 2d Div. Latin. B. F. Allard, of New York City.
ACCESSIT. Frederick Steber, of Dover, England. Greek Premium, Frederick Steber.
ACCESSIT. L. L. Etourneau. 1st Div. Greek. Premium, Frederick Steber.
Arithmetic. Premium, Frederick Steber.
ACCESSIT. L. L. Etourneau.
ENGLISH COURSE. 1st Div. Grammar, Orthography and Parsing. Premium, F. Haquin, of Philadelphia. Accessit, L. Murphy. Epistolar Correspondence, Premium, F. Haquin. Accessit, F. Haquin. 2d Div. Grammar, Orthography and Parsing. Premium, John Hayes of Fort Wayne, Ia. Accessit, L. H. Lofayette, Ia. History and Geography. Premium, John Hayes. Accessit, Noel Dagenet. Arithmetic. Premium, John Hayes. Accessit, Hypolite Harrot, of Delphi, Ia.
PREPARATORY COURSE.—Reading and Spelling. Premium, Thos. Whelan. Accessit, Alex. Metzger. Writing. Premium, F. Campau, of Det. Mich. Accessit, Alex. Metzger.
WRITING CLASS.—Premium, Luke Murphy. Accessit, Messrs. W. F. Haquin, Theo. Compere, of Fort Wayne, Ia.
LINEAR DRAWING.—Premium, James Whelan. Accessit, Messrs. L. L. Etourneau and M. Clark.
BOOK-KEEPING.—Premium, Moses L. Etourneau. Accessit, Messrs. James Whelan and Wm. F. Haquin.
PURITY OF LANGUAGE.—Premium, James J. Whelan. Accessit, Messrs. Luke Murphy, Wm. F. Haquin and B. F. Allard.
PUNCTILIOUS HAND.—Premium, Fred. Steber. Accessit, Messrs. Luke Murphy, Allard and Wm. F. Haquin.
MUSIC.—Premium, Moses L. Etourneau. Accessit, Messrs. L. Murphy, Clement Rebeck, Fort Wayne, Ia., and Theo. Compere.
FRANCISE CLASS.—Premium, James Whelan. Accessit, L. Murphy.
MAXIMAL LABOR SCHOOL.—Reading and Spelling. Premium, Patrick Whelan. Accessit, L. Derouin. Writing. Premium, Edward Dowling. Accessit, L. Derouin. Arithmetic. Premium, L. Derouin. Accessit, F. Whelan.
N. B. The Scholastic year will commence on the 31 day of October, 1845. E. SORIN, President.

A recent proclamation of the President gives notice that an additional article to the Convention with France, for the mutual surrender of criminals, has been signed, by which robbers, burglars, &c., will be given up.

DEATH OF THE HON. S. G. WRIGHT.—The *Tamworth State Gazette* announces the death of Hon. Samuel G. Wright, Representative elect to the next Congress, from the second district of New Jersey.

Dearborn and Ohio Counties.
In the Lawrenceburg Register of August 9, we find the article which follows, and by which it appears that a rival claim exists for a seat in the Legislature. We have nothing to say, for our own part, at present, but may have hereafter.

Who is *EXCLUDED*?—This is a question in which the people of this county are deeply interested, and one concerning which there seems to be some diversity of opinion and a good deal of mistaken notion. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Lanius, because he received the largest vote of any of the candidates living in Ohio county, is elected; yet such, to us, does not appear to be the case. The 14th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of this state provides "That elections shall be free and equal," meaning thereby that a man is not required to live in any particular spot or section of a representative district to entitle him to a seat as representative; and certainly the Legislature had no right to say in the first act establishing Ohio county, that she should elect three representatives jointly with Dearborn county, but that one of them should live within the four miles square comprising Ohio county.

J. H. Lane was the third highest of all the candidates, yet the two who beat him in this county and the one who was next behind him, because he lived in Ohio county, are considered elected. In order to show Ohio is entitled to the certificate of election we make the following extract from a law in reference to counties electing Representatives jointly, which may be found in the Revised Statutes of 1835, page 132, sec. 57.

"Sec. 57. The Sheriff of the respective counties composing a joint district, shall meet on the Wednesday next following the return of such election, between the hours of one and six o'clock of the afternoon of said day, at the Court House of the oldest county in said district, where they shall compare the several certificates delivered to them by the said clerks, and shall jointly make out and transmit to the PERSON HAVING THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES for Senator or Representative, a certificate of his election."

By this it most appear clear that J. H. Lane is entitled to the certificate instead of Lanius, he having received a greater number of votes in the two counties than Lanius, and was one of the three highest on the ticket. Lanius can only claim his seat under the act of the Legislature of 1844, and which act is in force immediately after its passage and its publication in the Indiana Blade, and it was published and took effect in January, '44; but the law from which we extract the above section did not come into effect till the 20th day of March, following, and consequently, being the latest act repealing all previous acts in contravention of the Revised Code, of which this is a part.

The following is an extract from the law of '44, and the only section upon which the people of Ohio county can found a claim of a seat for their representative; and this act is repealed by the law from which we made the first extract. It is found in the act to organize a new county out of the county of the county of Dearborn," sec. 11, page 9, of the "Revised Code."

"Sec. 11. The counties of Dearborn and Ohio shall continue to elect their representatives, one of which shall reside in the county of Ohio, and two in the county of Dearborn, and both counties shall form a Senatorial District."

In reference to the apportionment we find the act of the 18th January, 1844, is continued for the term of five years, which act does not expire until January, 1846, and provides that Dearborn county shall have three Representatives and one Senator. This apportionment was made in 1841 and cannot be changed until 1846—according to the Constitution, the Legislature has no right to alter the apportionment of Dearborn county before the next winter, when the term of five years from the last apportionment will have expired, so that Ohio county has no right to claim a Representative from her own territory, unless he be one of the three receiving the greatest number of votes. We speak of these things as they are, not with the intention of asserting the claims of Mr. Lane, but the claims of the people here—they have rights which they ought to maintain, and which they should examine to ascertain their extent.

Lanius and Lane are both Democrats, and were both nominated by the same Convention, and we understand that Lanius did not claim his certificate of election, and if he did, it seems to us that the Sheriffs of the two counties cannot give it to him; and on the other hand Lane's friends will not consent that he should have it, so that we present to you a claim his certificate of election, which he will doubtless receive under the law. We do not speak of this as a matter that concerns the candidates individually, but concerns this portion of Dearborn county particularly; and as to the difference it would make to the Democratic party it matters not, although, personally, we have a very great preference for Lanius. Not belonging to the Democratic party, we have no matter, as it is, over to the Blade and Mr. Lane, who, no doubt, will be able to solve the matter satisfactorily, provided Lane gets the seat, which we believe he is determined to do.

Notre Dame du Lac University.
This institution, located at South Bend, Ind., we are glad to learn, has been eminently successful the last year. At the commencement, August 12th, there were forty boarders; and it is very probable the number will be doubled the coming session. Mr. SHAW, favorably known here, presided at the services at the commencement, and the following is the Distribution of premiums:
HONOR. Premium, Mr. L. L. Etourneau of Detroit, Mich.
ACCESSIT. Messrs. Noel Dagenet, of Terre Haute, Ia.; Michael Clark, of Cathage N. Y.; Michael Macnehy, of Mansfield, Ohio; and James Whelan, of Buffalo, N. Y.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS. 1st Division. Premium, James Whelan.
ACCESSIT. Messrs. Moses F. L. Etourneau, of Detroit, Mich.; and Luke Murphy, of Brooklyn, Rhode Island.
2d Division. Premium, Alex. Metzger, of Bertrand, Mich.
ACCESSIT. Messrs. Thos. Griffin, of Michigan City, and Thos. Whelan, of Bertrand, Mich.
GREEK AND LATIN COURSES. 1st Div. Latin. Premium, Moses F. L. Etourneau. 1st Div. Greek. Premium, Moses F. L. Etourneau. 1st Div. Literature. James Whelan. 2d Div. Latin. B. F. Allard, of New York City.
ACCESSIT. Frederick Steber, of Dover, England. Greek Premium, Frederick Steber.
ACCESSIT. L. L. Etourneau. 1st Div. Greek. Premium, Frederick Steber.
Arithmetic. Premium, Frederick Steber.
ACCESSIT. L. L. Etourneau.
ENGLISH COURSE. 1st Div. Grammar, Orthography and Parsing. Premium, F. Haquin, of Philadelphia. Accessit, L. Murphy. Epistolar Correspondence, Premium, F. Haquin. Accessit, F. Haquin. 2d Div. Grammar, Orthography and Parsing. Premium, John Hayes of Fort Wayne, Ia. Accessit, L. H. Lofayette, Ia. History and Geography. Premium, John Hayes. Accessit, Noel Dagenet. Arithmetic. Premium, John Hayes. Accessit, Hypolite Harrot, of Delphi, Ia.
PREPARATORY COURSE.—Reading and Spelling. Premium, Thos. Whelan. Accessit, Alex. Metzger. Writing. Premium, F. Campau, of Det. Mich. Accessit, Alex. Metzger.
WRITING CLASS.—Premium, Luke Murphy. Accessit, Messrs. W. F. Haquin, Theo. Compere, of Fort Wayne, Ia.
LINEAR DRAWING.—Premium, James Whelan. Accessit, Messrs. L. L. Etourneau and M. Clark.
BOOK-KEEPING.—Premium, Moses L. Etourneau. Accessit, Messrs. James Whelan and Wm. F. Haquin.
PURITY OF LANGUAGE.—Premium, James J. Whelan. Accessit, Messrs. Luke Murphy, Wm. F. Haquin and B. F. Allard.
PUNCTILIOUS HAND.—Premium, Fred. Steber. Accessit, Messrs. Luke Murphy, Allard and Wm. F. Haquin.
MUSIC.—Premium, Moses L. Etourneau. Accessit, Messrs. L. Murphy, Clement Rebeck, Fort Wayne, Ia., and Theo. Compere.
FRANCISE CLASS.—Premium, James Whelan. Accessit, L. Murphy.
MAXIMAL LABOR SCHOOL.—Reading and Spelling. Premium, Patrick Whelan. Accessit, L. Derouin. Writing. Premium, Edward Dowling. Accessit, L. Derouin. Arithmetic. Premium, L. Derouin. Accessit, F. Whelan.
N. B. The Scholastic year will commence on the 31 day of October, 1845. E. SORIN, President.

A recent proclamation of the President gives notice that an additional article to the Convention with France, for the mutual surrender of criminals, has been signed, by which robbers, burglars, &c., will be given up.

DEATH OF THE HON. S. G. WRIGHT.—The *Tamworth State Gazette* announces the death of Hon. Samuel G. Wright